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N. Nuttallii; and this, which a fearless critic might call a bit of scientific iniquity, has been adopted and made his own by each American author who has, since Bentham's time, handled the Eriogoneæ, as all our books and catalogues will show.

CHÆNACTIS SANTOLINOIDES, Greene, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, ix., 17 (1882); Gray, Syn. Fl. i., part 2, p. 341 (1884).

This plant has little bibliography, but more than is given it in the Synoptical Flora, where the author of the work says in effect, that it was, up to that date, unpublished. It had been described two and a half years before, in the February number of this journal for that year.

Note on Mollugo verticillata, L.

"Stamens, five; sometimes three or ten; filaments setaceous, shorter than and opposite to the sepals." The above from Wood; and further, in the detail, he notes: "Stamens mostly three."

One can understand that there ought to be five or ten, the rest being suppressed. I have made it a point to look at some in passing every few days the past season, and there have always been but three, except in one case four. I find, however, that "stamens opposite the sepals" applies to only two, the other one of the three being uniformly alternate with the sepals. Assuming that the normal stamens should be in a whorl of five, this alternate stamen should belong to a second whorl of five. In cases where there is a double whorl of stamens, as in six-stamened monocotyledons, there is usually some difference between the inner and outer whorl—if it be only a little difference in the time of maturity of the anthers. In these three stamens I see no difference, which is remarkable if they really belong to different whorls.

It is interesting to note how well the arrangements are adapted to self-fertilization. The filaments are tightly appressed to the ovarium, and curve over at the apex, pressing the anther down on the stigmas. After the expansion of the flower the anthers remain in this position. The pollen is ejected from the anther cells simultaneously with the expansion of the sepals, covering the stigmas.

As is the case with all flowers that have the advantage of special adaptations for self-fertilization, every flower matures seeds. THOMAS MEEHAN.

Note on some Introduced Plants in Eastern Massachusetts.

I have been quite interested in the plants I have found about Parker River Mill, a small blanket manufactory started here three or four years since. In the last two years I have visited the grounds occasionally, and of rare plants for our vicinity I have found the following: *Helenium tenuifolium*, *Echinospermum Lappula*, *Monarda punctata*, *Coreopsis senifolia*, *C. palmata*, *Erodium cicutarium*, *Medicago denticulata*, *M. maculata*, *Trifolium Macræi*, *T. tomentosum*, *Solanum rostratum*, *Physalis Pennsylvanica*, *Veronica Buxbaumii*, *Helianthus lætiflorus*, and *Dipsacus Fullonum*. Also *Tragopogon pratensis*, from another mill near by.

Some of these plants have appeared but once, and others now seem to be permanent residents in the grounds, although they live under disadvantages, as the debris of all kinds is spread upon the small enclosure.

Sherardia arvensis appears to be well established at Newburyport, Mass., it having seeded well and increased since it was noticed four years ago.

C. N. S. HORNER, Georgetown, Mass.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Additions to our State (California) Flora.—E. L. Greene. (West Am. Sci., iii., pp. 155-157.)

This descriptive list comprises six species. *Malva borealis*, of the Botany of California, proves to be *M. parviflora*, L., while *M. Nicæensis*, Allioni, has not heretofore been credited or distinguished. In the city of San Francisco itself the author finds *Paronychia Chilensis*, DC. From the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon in the mountains of San Luis Obispo County the following new species and varieties are described: *Thelypodium Lemmoni*, *Eschscholtzia Lemmoni*, and *Chænactis tenuifolia*, var. *Orcuttiana*.